**Chapter 17 Revolutions of Industrialization, 1750–1914—Read the Chapter and Take Notes As You Go**

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|  | **I.** | **Explaining the Industrial Revolution** | |
|  | **A.** | **Why Europe?** | |
|  |  | 1. | Technology, science, and economics elsewhere |
|  |  | 2. | Competition within Europe |
|  |  | 3. | State-merchant alliances |
|  |  | 4. | Competition with Asian imports |
|  |  | 5. | The American windfall: silver, sugar, slaves, and more |
|  | **B.** | **Why Britain ?** | |
|  |  | 1. | Colonies, commercial society, and political security |
|  |  | 2. | Practical, not theoretical, science |
|  |  | 3. | Lucky geography |

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|  | **II.** | **The First Industrial Society** | |
|  | **A.** | **The British Aristocracy** | |
|  |  | 1. | Landowners remained wealthy |
|  |  | 2. | Overall decline in class power |
|  |  | 3. | Turn to the empire |
|  | **B.** | **The Middle Classes** | |
|  |  | 1. | An amorphous group |
|  |  | 2. | Classical Liberalism |
|  |  | 3. | Samuel Smiles, *Self-Help* |
|  |  | 4. | Women: paragons of “respectability” |
|  |  | 5. | The lower middle class |
|  | **C.** | **The Laboring Classes** | |
|  |  | 1. | 70 percent of Britain |
|  |  | 2. | Rapid urbanization |
|  |  | 3. | New working conditions |
|  |  | 4. | Women and girls in the factory? |
|  | **D.** | **Social Protest** | |
|  |  | 1. | Trade unions, 1824 |
|  |  | 2. | Robert Owen (1771–1858) |
|  |  | 3. | Karl Marx’s (1818–1883) “scientific socialism” |
|  |  | 4. | Labor Party and 1910–1913 strikes |
|  |  | 5. | British reform (and nationalism), not revolution |
|  |  | 6. | Competition and decline |
|  | **E.** | **Europeans in Motion** | |
|  |  | 1. | Migration to cities and other continents |
|  |  | 2. | Settler colonies |
|  |  | 3. | “White” Europeans in Latin America |
|  |  | 4. | Opportunities and diversity in the United States |
|  |  | 5. | Russians and Ukrainians to Siberia |

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|  | **III.** | **Variations on a Theme: Industrialization in the United States and Russia** | |
|  | **A.** | **The United States: Industrialization without Socialism** | |
|  |  | 1. | Explosive growth |
|  |  | 2. | Pro-business legislation |
|  |  | 3. | Mass production for a mass market |
|  |  | 4. | Ford, Carnegie, and Rockefeller as cultural heroes |
|  |  | 5. | Difficult working and living conditions |
|  |  | 6. | Strikes and class conflict but weak political organization |
|  |  | 7. | Conservative unions, racial politics, and high standards of living |
|  |  | 8. | Populists and Progressives but few Socialists |
|  | **B.** | **Russia: Industrialization and Revolution** | |
|  |  | 1. | A complete opposite of the United States of America |
|  |  | 2. | State-sponsored change |
|  |  | 3. | Rapid industrialization produces social conflicts |
|  |  | 4. | Small but very radical proletariat |
|  |  | 5. | Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party |
|  |  | 6. | 1905: Revolution, repression, and reluctant reforms |
|  |  | 7. | Growth of revolutionary parties |
|  |  | 8. | 1917: Lenin and the Bolsheviks |

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|  | **IV.** | **The Industrial Revolution and Latin America in the Nineteenth Century** | |
|  | **A.** | **After Independence in Latin America** | |
|  |  | 1. | Turbulent international and domestic politics |
|  |  | 2. | *Caudillos* |
|  |  | 3. | Caste War of Yucatán (1847–1901) |
|  | **B.** | **Facing the World Economy** | |
|  |  | 1. | Steam ships and telegrams |
|  |  | 2. | Exports to the industrializing world |
|  |  | 3. | Imported industrial goods |
|  |  | 4. | Foreign capital investment |
|  | **C.** | **Becoming like Europe?** | |
|  |  | 1. | A Eurocentric elite |
|  |  | 2. | Urbanization |
|  |  | 3. | Solicitation of European immigrants |
|  |  | 4. | Few saw economic benefits from exports |
|  |  | 5. | Growth of unions and strikes provokes repression |
|  |  | 6. | Rural poverty |
|  |  | 7. | Mexican Revolution (1910–1920) |
|  |  | 8. | “Dependent Development” and “Banana Republics” |
|  |  | 9. | American intervention |

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|  | **V.** | **Reflections: History and Horse Races** |
|  | **A.** | **Fascinations with “firsts”** |
|  | B. | Being first as being better? |
|  | C. | Unexpectedness of the Industrial Revolution |
|  | D. | Perhaps the spread is more important |